

REMARKS

Claims 7, 10, 12, and 13 were presented for examination in the present application. The instant amendment cancels claim 13 without prejudice and adds new claims 14-23. Thus, claims 7, 10, 12, and 14-23 are presented for consideration upon entry of the instant amendment.

Claim 13 has been cancelled without prejudice, rendering the rejection under 35 U.S.C §112, second paragraph moot. Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 7, 10, 12, and 13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) in view of U.S. Patent Nos. 4,837,668 to Koehler (Koehler), 5,641,219 to Mizobe (Mizobe), and 5,985,983 to Yamada et al. (Yamada).

Claim 7 provides that the reflector is useable in a data projector so that the coating prevents damage to optical components and/or electronic components of the data projector upon explosion of the high-pressure gas discharge luminous body.

It is respectfully submitted that claim 7 is not disclosed or suggested by Koehler. Koehler is directed to a reflector for use in dental or medical lighting devices includes a glass substrate of predetermined shape for reflecting light in a predetermined pattern. The reflector has a front surface and a rear surface. A cover plate is utilized for covering the rear surface of the glass substrate. A securing device is provided for fastening the cover plate to the glass substrate in a selectively removable manner. See Abstract of Koehler.

Accordingly, it is submitted that the dental or medical lighting device of Koehler clearly does not disclose or suggest the reflector useable in a data projector as in claim 7.

Further, it is submitted that claim 7 is not disclosed or suggested by Yamada. Yamada is directed to a process for preparing a fluororesin-coated plate and a fluororesin-coated shaped article, such as inner pot for rice cooker. See Col. 1, lines 13-18. Accordingly, it is also submitted that the ricer cooker pot of Yamada clearly does not disclose or suggest the reflector useable in a data projector as in claim 7.

Furthermore, it is submitted that claim 7 is not disclosed or suggested by Mizobe. Mizobe is directed to a planar light emitting device or a planar illuminating device used for illuminating an advertisement, a signboard, a billboard, a guideboard, or the like. Accordingly, it is also submitted that the planar illuminating device of Mizobe clearly does not disclose or suggest the reflector is useable in a data projector as in claim 7.

For at least the reasons set forth above, it is respectfully submitted that claim 7 is not disclosed or suggested by Koehler, Yamada, or Mizobe since not one of the references, not the combination thereof, disclose or suggest a reflector useable in a data projector as provided by claim 7. Claim 7 is therefore believed to be in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Since claims 10 and 12 depend from claim 7, they are also believed to be in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and

withdrawal of this rejection of these claims is therefore also respectfully requested.

In addition, the outstanding Office Action asserts with respect to claim 10 that both Koehler and Mizobe provide a reflector only partially coated with flouropolmer. Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion.

Claim 10 requires, in part, that the coating extend over an entire circumference, but only over a part of a length of the reflector.

Koehler's PTFE paint layer is not described in the specification as being continuous nor is the paint layer called out by a reference number in the specification and, thus, is absent from the figures. It is therefore submitted that Koehler is, at best, silent as to whether the paint layer is continuous. However, it is also submitted that, if anything, Koehler suggests that the paint layer is continuous. For example, Koehler provides that the paint layer is provided over the dichroic coating 64 on the rear surface of the glass substrate to aid in preventing damage to the coating. See Col. 1, lines 35-36. As best seen in Figures 3-5, the dichroic coating 64 continuously covers the substrate 50. In order to achieve its stated purpose of preventing damage to the continuous coating 64, Koehler clearly suggests a continuous paint layer.

Similarly, Mizobe is at best silent as to whether its coating layer 2 is continuous. However, it is also submitted that, if anything, Mizobe also suggests that its coating layer 2 is continuous. As best seen in Figures 1 and 2, the coating layer 2 is illustrated as continuously covering reflective

objects 3 and substrate 1.

For at least the reasons set forth above, it is submitted that the coating that extends only over a part of a length of the reflector of claim 10 is not disclosed or suggested by Koehler or Mizobe. Thus, claim 10 is believed to be in condition for allowance.

Claims 14-23 have been added to point out various aspects of the present application. It is believed that new claims 14-23 are in a condition for allowance.

For example, claim 14 provides, in part, a substrate having a first surface, a second surface, and a protective plastic coating disposed on the second surface. The protective plastic coating has a first thickness that is sufficient to retain particles of the substrate upon explosion of the high-pressure gas discharge lamp.

Koehler provides a rear surface 54 of a glass substrate 50 having a coating 64 of conventional dichroic coating for reflecting a substantial portion of visible light and for allowing infrared and other undesirable energy along with some unreflected visible light to pass through the glass substrate so that only so-called cool light is reflected. Atop the dichroic coating layer 64 is a paint layer. The latter is made of a suitable conventional PTFE (Teflon) paint, which is layered atop the dichroic coating to aid in preventing damage thereto and to act as a diffusing medium for the light passing through the dichroic coating. See Col. 4, lines 36-43.

Thus, the PTFE (Teflon) paint of Koehler is not on the

second surface of the reflector as provided by claim 14. Rather, the PTFE (Teflon) paint of Koehler is layered atop a dichroic coating, which is on the rear surface of the glass substrate.

It is also respectfully submitted that the PTFE paint layer of Koehler does not inherently prevent ejection of particles upon the explosion of the lamp. See Paragraph 2 of the Office Action. Rather, Koehler provides that the dichroic coating on the rear surface of the substrate can be easily damaged by the cleaning or handling of the reflector. The PTFE (Teflon) paint is layered over the dichroic coating on the rear surface of the glass substrate to aid in preventing damage to the dichroic coating. See Col. 1, lines 32-37. Thus, Koehler merely provides for a layer of PTFE paint to prevent damage to the dichroic coating from cleaning or handling. Clearly, Koehler's layer of PTFE paint does not disclose or suggest the protective plastic coating having a thickness sufficient to retain particles of the substrate upon explosion of the high-pressure gas discharge lamp as in claim 14.

Mizobe provides an illuminating device having a fluorescent lamp 6 provided at a peripheral portion of a substrate 1. A thin transparent sheet or plate 2 or a coating layer 2 is disposed on the emitting surface of the substrate 1 for keeping light in the substrate 1. Thus, the coating layer 2 of Mizobe merely reflects light to maintain it in the substrate 1 and clearly does not disclose or suggest the protective coating of claim 14 having a thickness sufficient to retain particles of the substrate upon explosion of the high-pressure gas discharge lamp.

In addition, the fluorescent lamp 6 of Mizobe is provided at the periheral or bottom surface or substrate 1. However, the coating layer 2 of Mizobe is disposed on the side surfaces of substrate 1. See Figure 2. Thus, the coating layer 2 of Mizobe is clearly not on the second surface opposite the first surface that is disposable proximate the high-pressure gas discharge lamp as in claim 14.

Again, Yamada provides to a process preparing a fluororesin-coated plate and a fluororesin-coated shaped article, such as inner pot for rice cooker. See Col. 1, lines 13-18. Accordingly, it is also submitted that the ricer cooker pot of Yamada clearly does not disclose or suggest the explosion resistant reflector of claim 14 having a substrate formed of a material selected from the group consisting of glass, glass-ceramic, and plastic. Also, Yamada clearly does not disclose or suggest the explosion resistant reflector of claim 14 having a protective plastic coating with a thickness sufficient to retain particles of the substrate upon explosion of said high-pressure gas discharge lamp.

For at least the reasons set forth above, claim 14 is believed to be in condition for allowance. Since claims 15-23 depend from claim 14, they are also believed to be in condition for allowance.

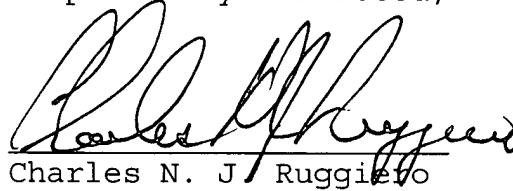
In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is in condition for allowance. Such action is most earnestly solicited.

If for any reason the Examiner feels that consultation with Applicants' attorney would be helpful in the advancement of the

prosecution, he is invited to call the telephone number below
for an interview.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: June 24, 2003

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charles N. J. Ruggiero", is written over a horizontal line.

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